

THE TIMES DAILY MAGAZINE PAGE

Syrians Set Face to Vote In New York

Men and Women Join In Picturesque Campaign to Win Ballot For Women In Fight at Polls on November Election Day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Converts for the suffrage cause by hundreds are being rolled up in the picturesque fight for the ballot conducted by the "votes for women" squad.

But it is down in the First assembly district, where every nationality is represented, that men and women have set their face toward the vote with unexpected eagerness. Of the campaign conducted among the Syrians by Miss Lavina Dock, the New York Evening Sun says:

To have a voice in the making of the laws which they must obey, an opinion that is not only listened to, but asked by others, this is a new experience for them. This liberty is so different from the tyranny to which they have been accustomed.

They become intensely interested in all questions of the day in this their adopted home, this land that is to be the birthplace of their children and their children's children.

Message In Native Script.

They say over there in the first assembly district of Manhattan—west of Broadway and south of Houston street—every nationality in the world is represented. Here are the sections which Miss Lavina Dock's suffrage squad knows by heart. Here suffrage banners written in languages which were old in the days of the Tower of Babel are carried through the streets.

Along Washington street, where many Syrians live, Miss Dock marches with her Syrian suffrage banner of gorgeous crimson silk held high. "We ask for the women to have the vote given them in 1915," the message outlined in white in the familiar script of their native land, appeals to them as does a treasure of ornaments brought from the old home to the new. A young man on the Syrian newspaper Al-Bayan wrote the inscription, and Miss Dock—little Doc Dock of the "Votes for Women" Settlement on Henry street—embroidered it.

Welcome Everywhere.

The moment she unfurls it on one of her suffrage tours there's a certain gala air, an atmosphere of a fête day that appears in the street. Hats come off as the banner passes, everyone on the street smiles a welcome and hastens up to read. The shoemaker, the butcher, venders of cakes and wine and fruit and groceries come to the doors to see it pass.

"Yes, yes, we're with you," they cry. "I can vote, I am now a citizen and I will vote for you," one after another announces proudly.

Little girls forget for a moment their come of pink and white ice cream, and boys, busily munching handfuls of raisins, stop and shout lustily, "Votes for women!"

The proprietor of the shop appeared. He was for suffrage, certainly, and so was the customer, a man who had just come in. In the nearby cafe men sat about the tables smoking their narghiles.

"I'll vote for you, m'am, I'll vote for you," and I, "and I," they chorused as Miss Dock held up her banner. "I shall be very glad to," declared the proprietor, bowing low. "I'd like some other man's President a woman," he added gallantly.

Message of Banner.

"Woman suffrage! You want to vote?" A group of young men standing at the foot of the factory steps looked up at the girls above them. "Sure we'll vote for you." Then those who understood the banner's message began to explain.

Advice To Girls

By ANNIE LAURIE.

Dear Annie Laurie—We are three girl chums between the ages of fifteen and seventeen, and know a boy about fourteen years of age who has written each of us a very sentimental and, we thought, an insulting note. Please advise us what to do in this matter. X. Y. Z.

PUT the letters, including the envelopes and their contents, in one envelope and send them to the boy's mother or father. You cannot hope to have any effect upon him by speaking to him personally, for he may think you are only pretending to be angry. If you send the letters to his mother and let us hope his mother will give him a lecture that will have some effect.

Dear Annie Laurie—I am a schoolgirl of eighteen, and have been keeping company with a very nice young man for eight months. With my parents' consent, he takes me out sometimes. Now, I have an idea that he is going to give me an expensive present for Christmas. Shall I give him one? Will you suggest something that will be suitable? VIOLET.

NO man likes to be under material obligations to a woman. If she wishes to give him a present, she should be governed by his personal tastes and his environment. Her position is rather a delicate one. There are two things she must never send him—fancy work or her photograph. The former he does not want, and the latter he should not have. The following list of gifts may help: An umbrella, with a handle of wood, its only ornament—if she wants to put the money into it—a small silver plate with his name engraved, a pair of military brushes in ebony, with initials in silver, a half dozen linen handkerchiefs, with initials in the corner, a simple silver picture frame, a leather card case or billbook in plain color, with his name and address printed in black or gold across the inside, a soft leather bag, the top run through with a silk cord, in which can keep his collars, things for a desk, stationery and collars, buttons.

Only such letters as present some problem of general personal interest can be answered in this column. Legal advice cannot be given. Miss Laurie will be glad to answer specific personal inquiries if a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed.

American Fashion Leaders Follow Parisian Custom and Combine Fashion Display With Sport at Astor Cup Races



Following the Parisian custom of displaying the latest in fashion creations at sporting events, fashion manikins mingled with the spectators at the Astor Cup races at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., and amazed the crowds by the costly display of wearing apparel. This picture shows a group of models with the latest creations in fall and winter wear. The sable coat seen second from left cost \$30,000.

What They Say About Us

Pertinent Interests of Women As Viewed By Editorial Writers of the Newspapers.

"Onward, Christian Soldiers."

THAT is interesting and significant news which comes from the British trenches in Flanders about the songs the soldiers are singing. When the war began "It is a Long Way to Tipperary" delighted them. They have confronted danger for months, and from the jocular, light-hearted youths who left their homes a while ago they have been transformed into serious-minded men with a mighty purpose, and are now singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers" with all the enthusiasm of Crusaders. This new spirit may have something to do with the impetuosity of the rush with which they have been taking the German trenches.—Evening Ledger.

Suffrage and Preparedness.

A thoughtful writer in the New York Evening Sun makes a point which is bound to become more or less familiar in the course of suffrage propaganda. "Unless we can get some assurance from suffrage leaders that they favor national preparedness," he says, "we shall vote against giving the ballot to the women of the State."

A fair statement, on the face of it, but nullified by its vicious misconception of what the suffrage movement really means. The idea is patriotic, but it is pointless. Suffrage is no more a political party than is an art academy. It has precisely as much to do with a stand on preparedness as it has to do with the procession of the equinoxes.

Suffrage is neither a program nor a pledge. It is the free right to make programs and pledges. What prominent suffragists may think concerning preparedness or the tariff is of no more account than what prominent anti-suffragists think of these issues. Nell Bonner, who keeps a kindly eye on saloons in

Philadelphia, is against suffrage, and President Wilson for it. But neither Mr. Wilson's ideas on the consular service nor Mr. Bonner's attitude on the reserve banks can be cited as an argument for or against women voting.

Suffrage and preparedness are two of the vital issues before this country. Both should be kept out of politics, or, in other words, both should be fundamental in all party platforms. Meanwhile, it is desperately unfair to pledge the woman a vote to anything in advance.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

One Widow's "Crime."

A mother with three children and no income faces a crisis of the first rank. Mrs. Rosa Hager, your neighbor and ours, faced it the other day. And she solved it by ending her own and children's lives by asphyxiation.

Every person and influence responsible for the curtailment of the mother's "pension" fund in Philadelphia is partially responsible for these four deaths. To prevent such wretched and unnecessary tragedies is one reason why this newspaper worked for and procured the passage of the mother's "pension" law.

In Philadelphia today there are scores of poor mothers with children who are receiving "pensions." But many other fatherless and destitute families, just as deserving, must still stagger along the brink of disaster, in daily danger of toppling over to destruction, as Mrs. Hager and her children have done.

The only just and economical method of discharging society's duty toward the poor mother with dependent children is to give them a regular allowance from the public treasury. This is cheaper in dollars and cents, infinitely larger in social returns. Pennsylvania has officially adopted this system, but the tragedy on South Cleveland avenue proves how much farther it must be extended before justice is done "the least of these" and their harassed mothers.—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

New York Times.

Mr. Wilson is used to being misunderstood, yet it must be painful to him, when he has just declared his faith in the political capacity of women, to find himself misunderstood by some of the most illustrious advocates of the Cause. Mrs. James Lee Laidlaw, chairman of the Manhattan Borough branch of the Suffrage Party, tells him, in a message of engaging faith and fervor:

Thousands of women who are working with consecration and high purpose—home women, working women, professional women—all through New York State are filled with new zeal to follow the leadership of our President in this great reform and to actualize your ideal of justice and democracy for the womanhood of our land.

In the same spirit and blinded by the same misapprehension, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the suffrage party, makes the wires tingle with a hymn of great joy. "We, the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City, numbering over 20,000 men and women, rejoice that we have a President of the United

New Jersey, called upon by the legislature of the state to express his conviction at the polls." Not as President of the United States, as President as a former president of Princeton University, will he cast that vote. It will not be a Democratic vote, for the Democratic Party of New Jersey is not committed to woman suffrage. It will be the vote of President Wilson of Washington. No official sanction, authority, or influence attaches to it. Mr. Wilson's share in "the great reform" is private, personal, individual. So John Athanasius Jones of Pennsylvania, if he is now a Freeholder and a suffragist, will vote on October 19, not as a Freeholder, but as a plain, purely private citizen, John Athanasius Jones.

Folly to Give Up the Use of Eyeglasses

By DR. L. K. HIRSHBERG.

CHARLYLE, evidently appreciated both the incapacities and the possibilities of eyeglasses. Many a stupid man has been made far-seeing, full of foresight, by the addition of glasses. On the other hand, many a man who sees numerous new, disconcerting facts, but is wholly wanting in breadth of vision and ability to see their relationship with other departments of knowledge, becomes a mere pedagogue.

In "Sartor Resartus" it is maintained that the man who cannot wonder, who does not habitually wonder and worship, were he president of innumerable royal societies and carried an epitome of all laboratories and observatories, with their results in his single head, is but a pair of spectacles, behind which there is no eye. Let those who have no eyes look through him, then he may be useful.

When, however, the victims of eye troubles require glasses to correct their faulty vision, they deprive themselves of these instruments of precision at the sacrifice of truth. Some girls and effeminate men, who prefer personal beauty to accuracy, who would rather resemble a Venus or an Apollo than an Aristotle or Edison, often demand of physicians "some medicine that will cure their eyesight," so that they may do without eyeglasses.

The Rock of Gibraltar will topple before science discovers a means or a medicine to cure near-sightedness, faulty latitudes and longitudes of the eyeballs, and other such intrinsic deformities of the organ and its adjacent structures.

Many of those who should wear eyeglasses, fail to do so from want of knowledge about themselves. Here, indeed, it is folly not to be wise. The longer that lenses are withheld, though needed as adjuncts and first aids to truth, the more calamitous will be the final catastrophe.

"How long will I have to wear them?" you will ask. Soon or late you will cease to ask this foolish question. Eyeglasses are like x-rays, radium, the microscope, the telescope, and other additions to man's naivety of senses. They are used not to "cure," but to extend the limits of your knowledge, to give you facts and precision, where before you had only impressions and opinions. Plainly, the need of the value of the lenses is in their constant use. You should never give them up. If wise men could as easily attach x-ray outfits to their eyes as they can spectacles, they would send cosmetic affects a-racking and never abandon the almost all-seeing eye of nature.

A Sophisticated Person.

A young man and young woman on the links were combining the games of golf and wooing.

"Here's a quarter, caddie," said the young man, as he started off with his arm around his fair companion's waist; "you want to forget this?"

"Don't worry, sir," replied the caddie, "I've forgot more about that kind of business than you ever knew."—Boston Transcript.

PERSONAL ADVICE.

Readers desiring advice should remember:

1. To address inquiries to Dr. L. K. Hirshberg, care of The Washington Times.
2. To enclose a stamped and addressed envelope if a personal reply is desired.

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WANTED! An Answer by the Suffragists

Just where do the suffragists stand on the matter of national preparedness?

In four States this question may decide whether or not suffrage will be granted.

Writing in the New York Evening Sun, Don Marquis says that unless suffrage leaders give some assurance that they favor national preparedness, many votes will be cast against the suffrage amendment in New York. In Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey similar expressions are heard.

Is there any "peace at any price" plank in the official suffragist platform?

Voters, otherwise in favor of equal suffrage, want to know just what effect giving the vote to women will have upon this vital issue in national affairs?

The Washington Times opens its columns to brief expressions of opinion on this topic in answer to the query.

Address all answers to Editor Magazine Page, The Washington Times.